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Crop Production



Release:
June 10, 1957
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1957

All Wheat production is forecast at nearly 971 million bushels, down 3 percent from the 1956 crop and 14 percent below average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at nearly 736 million bushels, about the same as last year but 15 percent below average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at nearly 235 million bushels, 10 percent less than last year and almost 13 percent less than average.

Peach production at 71 million bushels is 2 percent more than last year and 11 percent more than average.

Pear crop is estimated at 33 million bushels or 2 percent above last year and 10 percent above average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 29 million hundredweight, 19 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 8 percent larger than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 9.5 million hundredweight, about the same as last year but 4 percent less than average.

Milk production for May is estimated at 13.1 billion pounds, 2 percent above last year and 6 percent above average.

Egg production for May at nearly 5.7 billion eggs exceeds last year by 2 percent but is 1 percent lower than average.

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F A G R I C U L T U R E
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (6-57)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

Crop	Yield per acre			Total production (in thous.)		
	Aver-		Indi-	Aver-		Indi-
	age	1956	cated	age	1956	cated
	1946-55		June 1, 1957	1946-55		June 1, 1957
Winter wheat.....bu.	18.6	20.6	23.6	862,471	734,995	735,720
	Condition					
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
All spring wheat.....bu.	83	88	91	268,529	262,212	1/234,813
Durum.....	82	88	90	---	---	---
Other spring.....	83	88	91	---	---	---
Rye.....	81	78	87	---	---	---
Hay, all.....	84	78	88	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	80	74	86	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	86	79	90	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	86	78	88	---	---	---
Pasture.....	84	72	88	---	---	---

Crop	Production (in thousands)			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			June 1, 1957
Peaches.....bu.	2/ 64,251	2/ 51,852	2/ 69,859	71,398
Pears....."	2/ 29,940	29,622	32,322	32,828
Sweet cherries				
(11 States) ton	2/ 97	2/ 113	68	90
Apricots (3 States) "	224	2/ 281	196	212

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines..	118,597	135,725	137,015	138,225
Grapefruit.....	48,263	42,190	45,380	44,000
Lemons.....	13,146	14,000	13,250	14,500

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARV. ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average: 1949-55	1956	Ind.: 1957	Average: 1949-55	1956	Ind.: 1957	Average: 1949-55	1956	Ind.: 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5	3,554	5,260	6,445
E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.9	131.4	154.1	130.8	3,110	4,022	4,172
L. Spring	201.7	165.9	175.4	133.8	146.7	165.5	26,853	24,330	29,022
E. Summer	124.9	100.1	101.8	80.2	94.9	93.8	9,980	9,503	9,547

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
April.....	10,530	11,325	11,428	5,966	5,600	5,731
May.....	12,368	12,840	13,122	5,733	5,565	5,662
Jan.-May Incl.....	49,427	54,313	54,672	27,732	27,261	27,686

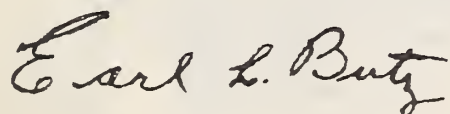
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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1957

Crop prospects over much of the Nation appear favorable for a large total production. Serious delays in planting and losses of early stands from heavy and continued rains are depressing factors in a number of important Central and South Central areas. Favorable factors include generally adequate moisture supplies, good development of most fall seeded crops, fair to good starts for some spring crops and excellent forage growth.

Winter wheat continued to improve in the most important Central and Southern Plains producing States during May as many stands thickened and filled under cool, wet weather. Declines in prospects east of the Mississippi River since a month ago were evident in several States, but these were offset by gains in western States. In Oklahoma, parts of Texas and some other areas continued deluges have kept combines out of fields and some losses in yield have resulted from lodging and water damage in heavy stands. The crop was still little touched by combines on June 1 but looked like a 736 million bushel total, edging above last year's crop which was harvested from 4 million more acres.

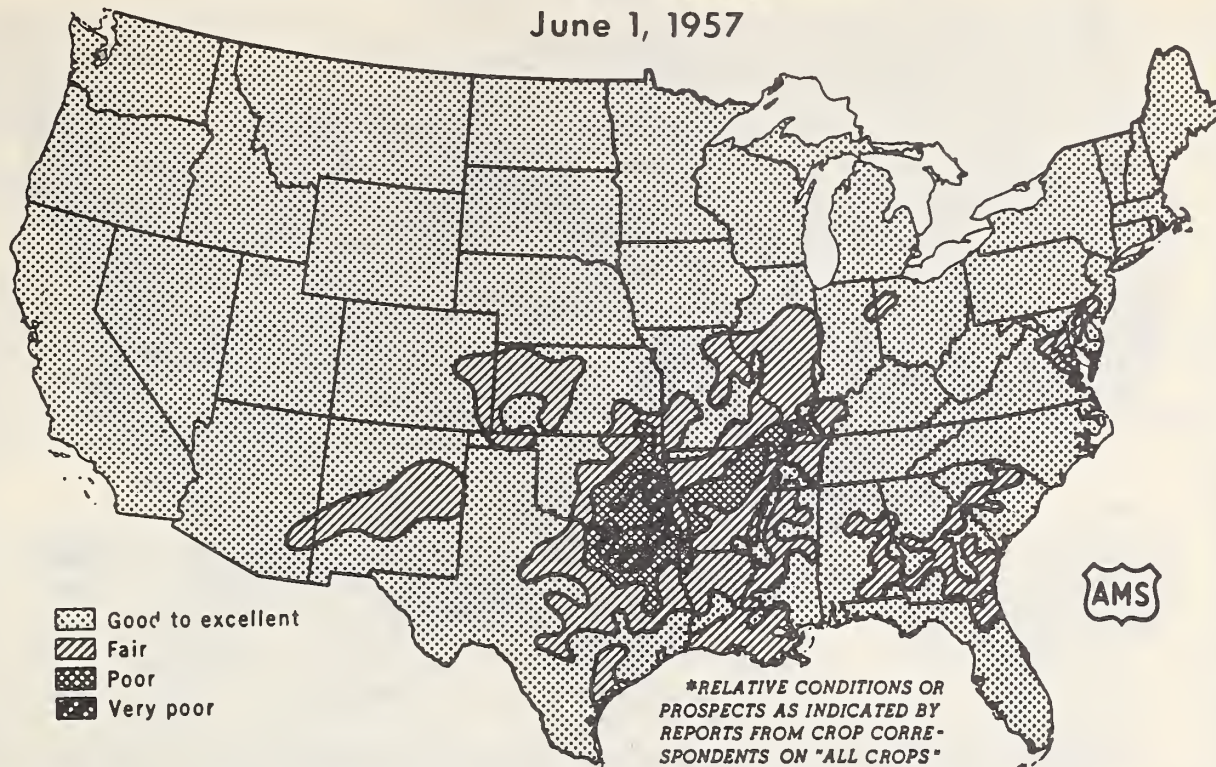
Spring wheat has made a fine start in important producing States. Seedings not already completed were mainly finished in early May, and most have emerged to good stands and have grown well under favorable moisture conditions. The crop is now estimated at 235 million bushels--a tenth less than harvested from last year's much larger acreage. Durum varieties now promise production of about 30 million bushels of this amount or about a fourth less than last year. The total wheat crop of 971 million bushels, winter and spring, now sizing up is about 14 percent below average but only 3 percent less than the 1956 crop.

Planting delay from wet weather and loss or damage to stands from excessive rains, flooding or erosion have badly set back prospects in some areas but these reverses are more localized than the drought, winter damage to seedings and other factors reflected in such observations a year ago. The location and extent of areas where late crops and wet lands this year and drought last year appeared most discouraging stand out plainly in the dark shading on the maps shown on page 3.

Many millions of acres intended for corn and soybeans stayed too wet to work and plant during May, making the greatest planting lag for these crops in several years. Farmers in Illinois and Indiana had only half or less of their corn planted by June 1 and in Missouri only slightly more

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1957

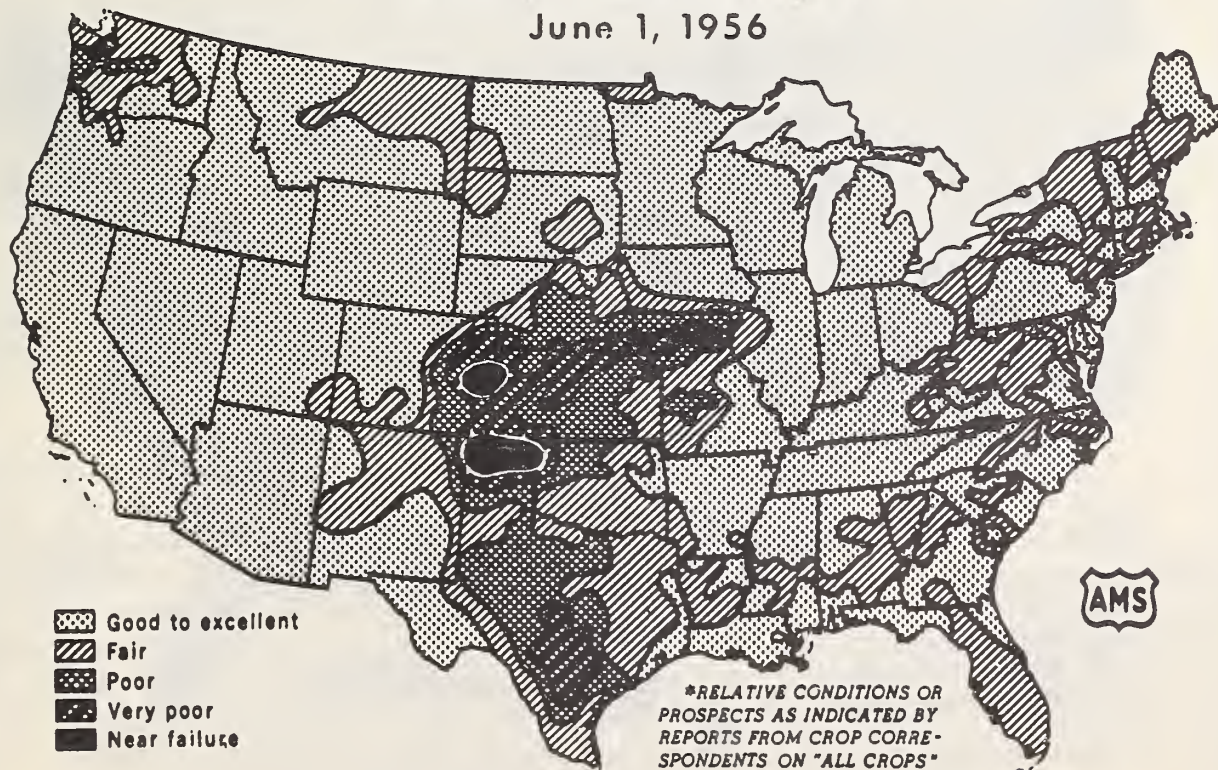


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CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1956

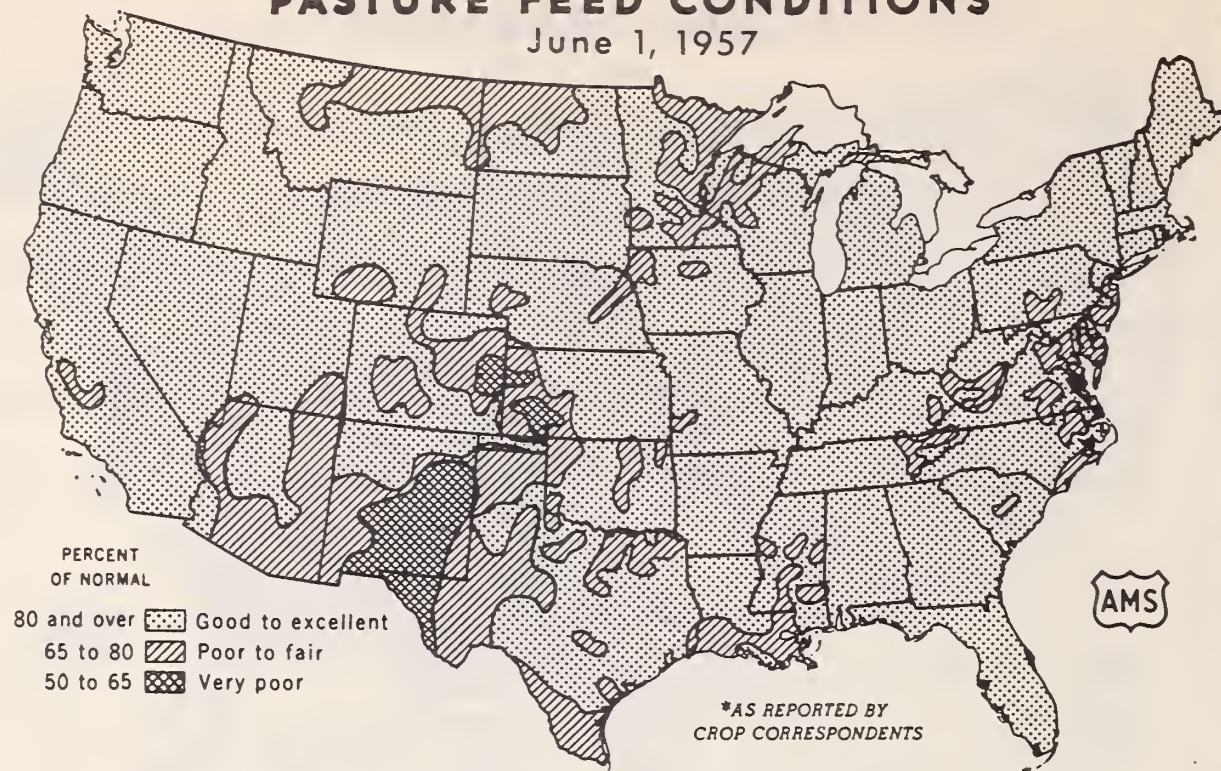


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NEG. 3363-56 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1957



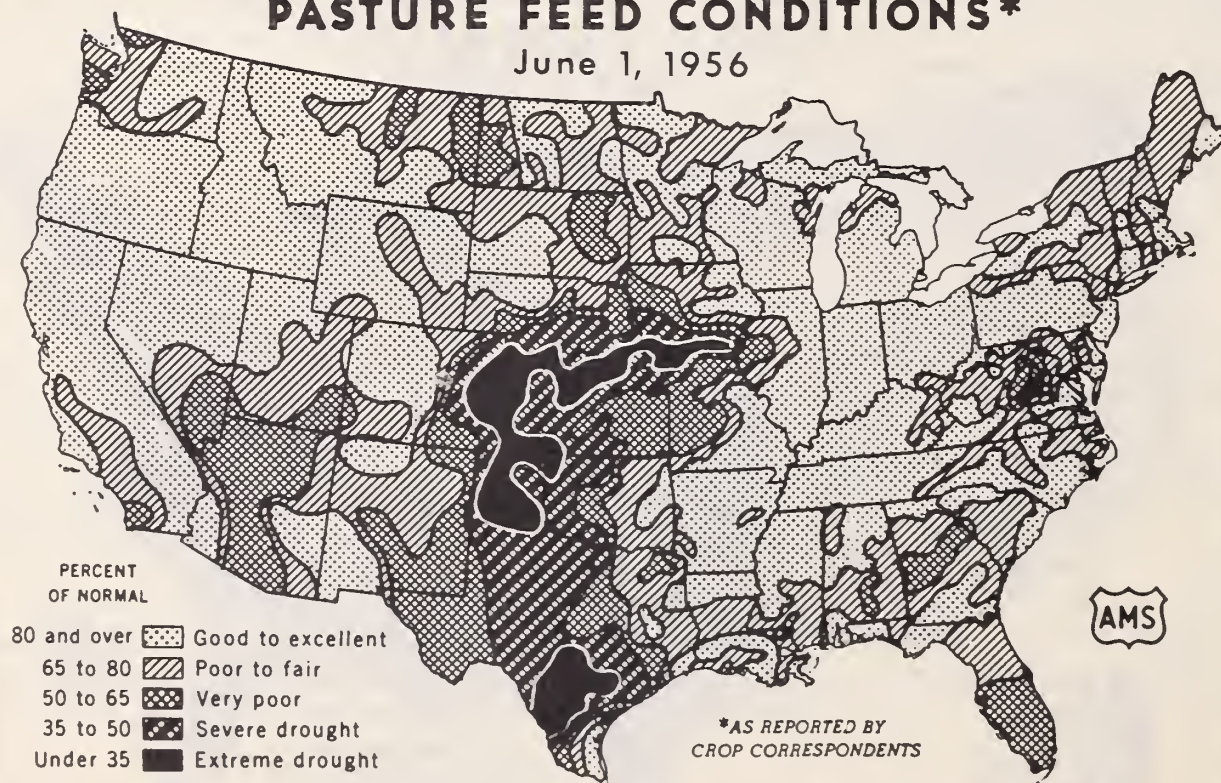
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4265-57 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1956



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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than one-half. Only about a fifth of the soybeans in these States had been planted. Farmers in most other States leading in production of these crops also were behind the early planting progress of other recent years. Iowa and Minnesota farmers fared better and had planted 95 and 85 percent of their corn, respectively, and almost two-thirds of their soybeans by June 1. Since that date some good drying weather has permitted much day and night field work which has planted large acreages. Many plantings of cotton, rice, corn and sorghums were delayed or required replanting in South Central and adjoining areas. Wherever possible growers were mainly sticking by earlier plans for crops and varieties as their best calculated risk for large returns. However, some shifts to later maturing choices are probable and in some sections may notably increase acreage of soybeans, sorghums or other "catch" crops.

This is proving to be an outstanding forage year. Good to excellent pasture conditions are widely reflected in high June 1 condition averages which contrast sharply with the unfavorable situation a year ago. These comparisons are broadly pictured on the maps on page 4. Many Central, South Central and Southwestern as well as Eastern areas which had only scanty pasture a year ago now have lush green feed in surplus supply. Good grazing now is general although dry weather in mid-Atlantic and North Atlantic States during much of May held back growth until rains came. Most Western ranges continued to make marked improvement with the help of heavy May rains. Range feed and prospects on June 1 over most of the Plains, the Southwest and the far West is best for the date in recent years.

Hay crops grew on through the rains in May to bring large tonnages to harvest stage. In many sections, however, mowing and curing hay between rains was a gamble farmers put off as long as they could. A rush of planting and weed killing in other fields also had first claim on work time when weather stayed fair long enough to dry fields. Despite these handicaps and some resulting loss in quality through rain damage and over-maturity, the June 1 condition of hay crops is reported best in 30 years and sharply above last year when hay crops started slowly but proved generally adequate. Less grain and emergency hays may be required this year in many sections which now have prospects of abundant tonnages of alfalfa, clover grass mixtures, wild hay and other leading kinds.

Cotton needs warm, dry weather in many sections to help overcome lateness and aid replanted stands. The tobacco crop is being well set generally and getting an excellent start in most areas. Peanut stands look good in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas. Sugar beets have been planted under favorable conditions. Rice early plantings are promising. Many spring oats seedings were late while disease and storm buffetings have reduced yields in some winter plantings. Dry pea acreage in the Northwest was greatly delayed and considerable acreage was shifted to other crops.

Harvest activities in early Southern and Southwestern sections made considerable progress during the past month even though this year's seasonal advance has been generally slow. Citrus harvests have neared normal timing. Orange harvest will diminish and be finished in July except the California Valencia crop which will come mostly in the summer and early fall. Harvest of fall planted sugar beets is active in California's Imperial Valley, and barley harvest and second alfalfa cuttings are common in California, Arizona and other early sections. Texas lower Valley sorghums are about ready to combine. Combining of winter wheat, barley and oats in early June was progressing in Southern States and crowding ahead on earliest fields as far north as southern Missouri where field conditions permit.

The late spring potato crop is now being harvested from a number of areas of which Kern County, California, Baldwin County, Alabama and other Southern sections are important. The combined crop looks about a fifth larger than last year's despite some reductions from expected yields in California and Texas. Early summer production from many widely separated areas is expected to total very little more than last year.

May weather reduced spring vegetable prospects, and combined production is now expected to be about 7 percent below last year. Reductions in both acreage and yield are helping cut the anticipated crops. Significantly less spring production is expected from cantaloups, tomatoes, sweet corn, onions, watermelons, honeydew melons, green peppers and carrots but more lettuce, asparagus, cauliflower, cucumbers and cabbage. Summer vegetable average, however, is expected to be almost a tenth larger than last year with largest increases shown in onions and watermelons. The 1957 planted acreage of 9 most important vegetables for commercial processing is expected to be about 3 percent smaller than last year.

June 1 milk production rates were at record high levels in all parts of the country. The average of 23.2 pounds per cow in crop reporters' herds was 4 percent above last year--the previous record--and about 12 percent above average. The continued high rate throughout May produced a new record total for the month, 2 percent more than last year. Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Pennsylvania were leading producers among 10 States which reached new May record levels. Even though pastures were generally good, the amount of grain and concentrates being fed milk cows averaged record high for the date for the Nation and in most regions.

May egg production was 2 percent larger than last year. The total of 5,662 million eggs was from a National laying flock averaging 295 million layers. Egg prices have been disappointing and the disappearance of layers during the month has been slightly heavier than last year.

CORN: As of June 1, many farmers were behind schedule in planting the 1957 corn crop. Across the southern part of the Corn Belt and in the South Central States, excessive rains and flooding have delayed field work and washed out considerable acreage already planted.

In Illinois and Indiana, less than half the acreage had been planted by June 1. In Missouri, little more than half the crop was in the ground by that date. Clearing weather in Illinois after May 25 allowed farmers to get back in the fields in most well drained areas but on poorly drained land, especially in southern Illinois, there will be further delays while farmers wait for fields to dry out. In Indiana, rainfall was especially heavy in central and southern portions and, at month-end, reached torrential proportions in some localities. Much bottom land will not be in shape to work before mid-June. Full season hybrids probably will be planted until that time. Supplies of short season hybrid seed are considered adequate to meet the need for late plantings. Some flooding of lowlands also occurred in Kansas, necessitating considerable replanting. By June 1, 75 percent of the Kansas acreage had been planted.

In Iowa, corn planting was only slightly behind schedule, with 90 percent of the crop in the ground by June 1. Most of the delay has been in eastern and southern counties. The cool, wet weather has retarded germination and growth, and some farmers have had to replant. The general situation was much the same in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Ohio--delays in planting, slow germination and growth, and considerable replanting, with acreage planted to June 1 ranging from 70 percent in Ohio to 85 percent in Minnesota.

Excessive rains and floods in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, West Tennessee and Kentucky have delayed planting and washed out many fields planted prior to the flooding. Elsewhere in the South, some acreage has been laid by, and some early fields were tasseling. In the Northeast, corn planting was about on time but in parts of the Middle Atlantic area, soils were too hard and dry for plowing and planting was behind schedule.

In the West, moisture supplies are ample, and corn prospects are good.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1957 is forecast at 971 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 3 percent less than the 1956 production of 997 million bushels and 14 percent less than average.

The prospective winter wheat crop of 736 million bushels is practically the same as the 1956 crop and production of all spring wheat in 1957 is expected to be 10 percent smaller than the 1956 crop.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production is estimated at 736 million bushels. This is an increase of 33 million bushels from May 1 forecast and compares with 735 million bushels produced in 1956 and the average of 862 million bushels. Increases from May 1 prospects occurring largely in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado more than offset decreases in several South Central and Southeastern States.

The indicated yield at 23.6 bushels per acre for harvest is the highest of record, being sharply above the 1956 yield of 20.6 bushels and the average of 18.6 bushels. Yield prospects are uniformly good throughout the winter wheat producing area with all States except Utah expecting above average yields and New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia and Arizona expecting record yields. Adequate to excessive moisture was received during May throughout the winter wheat producing areas with beneficial effects more than offsetting losses from too much moisture. As the winter wheat crop is now approaching maturity, continued wet weather would reduce the quality of the grain.

Kansas production prospects increased sharply during May as nearly all areas of the State received adequate moisture to insure maturity of the crop. As a result of the ample to excessive moisture and cool weather, progress of the crop is much behind normal with only about three-fourths of the wheat headed on June 1 compared with the usual nearly complete heading by that date. Harvest is expected to be about two weeks later than a year ago. Moisture received in the western half of the State and the absence of excessively hot weather constituted excellent growing and filling conditions to further enhance the potential yield of many thin and late fields. Moisture became excessive in southeastern and south central areas resulting in considerable lodging as well as encouraging the development of diseases. Damage was not serious by June 1, and clearing weather will greatly reduce any harmful effects.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska were boosted substantially during May as favorable weather promoted excellent plant growth and development with a minimum of losses due to lodging, hail and disease. Soil moisture is sufficient to make a grain crop and clear, dry weather would be welcome to insure maximum yields.

Colorado production prospects continued to improve as nearly all areas with wheat remaining for harvest appeared to have sufficient moisture to provide normal maturity. Some areas give promise of exceptionally good yields while thin stands in areas encountering the earlier drought are expected to give considerably lower yields.

Production in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri remained unchanged from May 1 with the area having an abundance of moisture. The crop continued to develop favorably with some adverse effects of lodging and flooding. The crop has plenty of moisture with most areas hoping for clearing weather to bring about favorable maturity and harvesting conditions.

Oklahoma had almost continuous rainfall during May with some areas receiving unusually heavy rains. This resulted in much flooding of lowland, water "standing" in many fields and the prevalence of leaf rust over much of the State. Maturity and harvest have been delayed and more than usual losses will result from lodging and excessive moisture. Harvest was just getting underway by June 1 in southern areas with a relatively small acreage matured.

Although Texas received abundant to excessive rainfall during May, yield prospects for the State improved as the moisture continued to be welcome in the major wheat producing areas. A considerable acreage that emerged in late

winter was improved by adequate moisture and cool temperatures and now stands a reasonable chance to produce a satisfactory crop. Areas hit hardest by floods and high winds contained a relatively small percentage of the total wheat acreage and, although losses are severe in some local areas, the rainfall benefits to the higher plains has more than offset losses due to excessive moisture.

Pacific Northwest wheat prospects changed little during May, continuing the excellent earlier prospects. The crop is now jointing in Montana and is generally booting in Washington and Oregon. Soil moisture supplies are adequate except in north central Montana where moisture is needed to insure favorable yields.

Wheat crop prospects declined in several South Central and South Atlantic States as continued rains delayed harvest and damaged the crop. Arkansas reported serious losses due to excessive moisture with considerable flooding of lowlands. Harvest was underway in some southern areas with yields running below earlier expectations. A period of fair weather is needed to bring the crop to maturity and facilitate harvest operations in most areas of the winter wheat belt.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat, based on conditions, as of June 1 is indicated at 235 million bushels. This would be 10 percent below the 1956 crop of 262 million bushels and compares with the average of 269 million bushels. Moisture conditions during May were generally favorable for germination and early development of spring wheat in all major producing States. Precipitation was normal or above during the first three weeks of May and was followed by dry, warm weather. The crop has sufficient moisture at present but due to heavy stands, normal rainfall will be required to carry the crop through with the present yield prospects. Wild oats in North Dakota, weeds in South Dakota and spotted infestations of grasshoppers in western North Dakota and eastern Montana pose as threats to the crop. The acreage seeded is indicated to be larger in Idaho than was expected March 1, however, seedings in Minnesota may be slightly lower.

A durum wheat crop of about 30 million bushels is indicated for the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota. This compares with last year's production of 40 million bushels and equals the average production. Durum growers in the Dakotas and Montana apparently seeded their intended acreage but in Minnesota the seedings were much above intentions due mostly to changes in wheat allotment legislation. Except for some acreage in north central Montana, moisture is adequate and the crop has a good start. Much of the acreage in the leading State of North Dakota has been seeded with rust resistant varieties and to date there is no evidence of rust which caused heavy damage to durum in the Dakotas and Minnesota for several years prior to 1956.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is indicated to be 205 million bushels, 18 million bushels less than the 1956 crop and 34 million bushels below average.

RYE: Rye condition on June 1 was reported at 87 percent of normal. This is a decline of only one point from the high condition a month ago and compares with 78 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 81 percent.

Growing conditions during May were generally favorable for rye, except where rainfall was excessive. However, cool weather during the latter part of the month retarded development in some areas. Reported conditions in Missouri and Texas dropped sharply from a month ago due to storms and heavy rains; although both States still have better prospects than a year ago. In North Dakota, the heaviest producing State, the good prospects of a month ago were maintained, with the reported condition well above both last year and average. The South Dakota crop is well along with prospects of an exceptionally high yield per acre. May weather was favorable for rye in Nebraska and Kansas with considerable improvement reported during the month. Minnesota is the only major producing State that showed a substantial drop in condition from a month ago--down 6 points. Most of the decline was due to slow development of the crop because of cool, wet weather during the last half of May. However, the June 1 condition in that State is still above average and only one point below last year.

ALL HAY: The unusually heavy and almost continuous spring rains over a wide area of the central States has been both a blessing and a hazard for hay crops. Hay stands thinned by preceding drought and accompanying insect damage made a remarkable recovery and growth during recent months. On the other hand, rains have lowered quality of the first cutting--either as a result of damage to cut hay or the overdue harvest of ripening hay. In the latter case, there is so much planting of corn, soybeans and other crops to be done when the weather clears, farmers will be hard pressed to complete the hay harvest. In Oklahoma and Texas, rains delayed harvest of grain hay and now growers are wondering if they can combine the badly lodged and flattened crops.

Contrasting is the dry weather east of the Appalachian Mountains and Virginia northward which has hastened maturity of hay crops and resulted in greater than usual infestation of insects and a lowering of prospects for hay production.

Weather in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Western States has favored growth and harvest of the first cutting of hay. Cool temperatures in Minnesota have retarded growth of hay. In California, cool and rainy weather has retarded growth of irrigated alfalfa and hampered curing of the first cutting.

The condition of all hay on June 1, reported at 88 percent of normal, is the most favorable for the date since 1927. The current report is 10 points above the low June 1, 1956 condition and 4 points above average. Compared with the May 1 reports, prospects for all hay declined in the North Atlantic States, most of the South Atlantic States, South Central States and Minnesota, but were more favorable elsewhere. For the United States as a whole, prospective yield for alfalfa, clover and wild hay compare favorably with last year and the average... The best surface and subsoil moisture in several years in the range-livestock area is the basis for the relatively high condition and prospects for wild hay.

APPLES: June 1 prospects for commercial apples point to a larger crop than last year for the country as a whole. Condition figures indicate a larger crop than last year in the Eastern States, a slightly smaller crop than a year ago in the Central States, and a crop substantially larger than last year's short production in the Western States. However, heavy hail storms hit several of the important apple producing areas of Washington June 1-2 after growers had filled out their reports. It will be some time before the full extent of this damage can be determined. Damage was most widespread and most severe in the important Yakima Valley. The Manson area in north central Washington was also hard hit. Prior to the hail, Washington had prospects for a large apple crop; in fact, the only real concern was fear of small sizes because of the heavy set and difficulty and expense of thinning.

In New England, apples bloomed about a week earlier than usual and a little over two weeks earlier than last year. Except for Baldwins, the bloom was unusually heavy. Weather conditions during bloom were excellent for pollination in southern New England and good in northern New England. However, a heavy frost on May 17 did considerable damage in spots from Massachusetts north. Damage--which was mostly in low-lying orchards--was heaviest in the southern half of Vermont, with considerable injury in central Vermont, the two lower counties of Maine and spots in New Hampshire. Summer varieties, which were furthest advanced, suffered the most damage. Despite this frost damage, June 1 prospects were excellent in the three southern New England States, quite good in New Hampshire and Maine, and fair in Vermont.

In New York, where the average date of full bloom was also a little over two weeks earlier than last year, the bloom was very heavy in most areas. In the Ontario area, cold, wet weather was unfavorable for pollination. In Wayne County, heavy damage was reported in some orchards from the low temperatures of May 17. Rhode Island Greenings appear to have suffered most, both from poor pollination and frost. In the other three counties in the Ontario area, frost damage now appears to have been light. In the Hudson Valley, most varieties bloomed heavily, the set was heavy, considerable chemical spray thinning was done and some additional hand thinning will be required. Prospects in the northern part of the Champlain Valley appear good, but some orchards in the southern part of the Valley were hit hard by the May 17 freeze. For New York generally, good scab control had been obtained to June 1; moisture is adequate in all areas; and growing conditions appear generally favorable.

In New Jersey, full bloom was about 10 days earlier than the late 1956 bloom. The bloom period was short, weather was warm and sunny and good pollination resulted. As of June 1, set was heavy in all areas and for all varieties. A good spray cover has been maintained resulting in clean fruit.

The overall picture on June 1 for Pennsylvania was for a satisfactory set of fruit, despite poor pollination in the Erie and Schuylkill areas and some freeze damage in May, particularly in Franklin County.

Berks and Adams Counties report a light set of Yorks. Some dropping of Stayman was occurring about June 1.

In Virginia, abnormally warm weather resulted in a very short bloom period. As a result set is reported to vary widely by varieties and by location. Generally, Delicious have set quite heavily, although Golden Delicious have only a fair set, Winesap and Stayman are light, except that Red Stayman set very well. York Imperial, the principal variety, has a poor set in northern counties, except in orchards where the crop was light last year. Some of the fall varieties, such as Jonathans and Grimes Golden have a very good set.

In Ohio, cool weather during the bloom period resulted in a poor set. In addition, frosts May 4-6 caused severe damage in the eastern third of the State and varying amounts of damage in other localities. The damage also varied by varieties, depending on stage of development. Indiana prospects appear good but excessive rains have handicapped spraying. The same is true in Illinois and Iowa. In Illinois, frost damaged some early varieties in the southern end of the State but there is still a good crop in prospect for most varieties. In Michigan and Wisconsin, rains and cool weather hindered pollination. In Minnesota there is considerable variation in prospects since weather conditions were favorable during the early part of the blooming period and unfavorable during the latter part. April freezes took a heavy toll of the northwest Arkansas crop, but a good crop is in prospect in the Crowley Ridge area of that State.

In Montana, prospects are reported better for late than for early varieties. The June 1 outlook was poor in Ravalli County--the principal producing area--fairly good in Carbon County and about average in Lake County. In Idaho, the trees came through the winter of 1956-57 in good shape and blossomed and set well. A late April freeze reduced prospects in Colorado, but in Utah a fairly good set of fruit is reported. In Oregon, the bloom period was good but several days of hot weather that followed caused a fairly heavy drop. June 1 prospects are fairly good in the Hood River area but spotty in the Willamette Valley. Trees in the Hood River area still show the effects of the 1955 freeze but are generally much improved over last year. In California, bloom was early and some frost injury is reported to early varieties in mountain areas. A good crop is reported on the small acreage of White Astrachans which are expected to be ready for harvest in early June. Harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin shortly after the first week of July.

PEACHES: The 1957 peach crop is forecast at 71,398,000 bushels--2 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Prospects are for the largest U. S. crop since 1947. The crop will be below both average and the 1956 crop in the North Atlantic and Central States, while the South Atlantic and Western States expect crops which will be above both average and last year. It appears that for the second successive year California will produce a record large clingstone peach crop.

The crop in the North Atlantic States is down from last year as the result of winter freeze damage. Production in the New England States and New York will be the smallest since 1943, but all Middle and South Atlantic States expect a crop as large as or larger than last year.

Production in New York is forecast at 170,000 bushels, only one-sixth of the 1956 crop. Freeze damage in January destroyed most peach buds. In the few areas where there are some peaches, the crop is about two weeks earlier than last year.

Throughout the Middle Atlantic States the crop showed a heavy bloom which came out about a week earlier than last year but is still later than usual. Although New Jersey had low winter temperatures, no appreciable damage is apparent, and a crop equal in size to last year is expected. Warm sunny weather resulted in good pollination and set. Maryland and Delaware also expect a crop equal in size to that in 1956. Bloom was generally heavy. Some hail damage occurred in the Smithsburg area on May 26 but is probably offset by better prospects in the rest of Maryland. Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia have prospective production greater than last year. Although there was some damage from winter freeze and spring frosts, the Pennsylvania crop will be about average. The small amount of rainfall during May enabled growers to keep up with their spray program, and fruit in all areas is relatively free from disease and insect damage. In most parts of Virginia, thinning has been necessary. Even though April and May were dry, there has been ample soil moisture to keep the trees in good condition. Trees have been well sprayed and the fruit is clean. West Virginia had a heavy bloom in all sections, but freezes the first part of May destroyed crops at lower altitudes. The commercial crop in the Panhandle was not damaged; so there will be an above average crop for the State. Total production in these Middle Atlantic States is forecast at 7,195,000 bushels, 7 percent more than in 1956 and 6 percent above average.

A crop of 11,716,000 bushels is now in prospect for the 9 Southern States, 6 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. Compared with last month, not quite as large a crop is expected in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas. In both South Carolina and Louisiana, prospects remain the same as a month ago. Oklahoma shows a slight increase over last month. In North Carolina, a good crop is still in prospect. There was some hail damage in the Sandhills area during May but it will affect quality rather than quantity. Mayflower peaches moved in limited quantity the last week of May. South Carolina suffered hail damage May 15 but a 5-million bushel crop is in prospect. Abundant soil moisture is assuring good growth. Harvest of early varieties in the Ridge section will begin near June 10. In Georgia there was a heavy drop of small fruit on some varieties because of insufficient foliage. There is wide variation in the size of fruit because of irregular and prolonged bloom, which resulted from insufficient chilling during dormancy. Harvest will be about 10 days later than usual. In the Fort Valley area, movement of the crop began the week of May 27 and should reach a peak about mid-June.

In the Griffin area, movement began June 3 and should reach heavy volume by June 20. Arkansas has only about half the crop it had last year with complete failure in the northwest and a near failure in the Johnson-Pope County area. In the Nashville and Crowley Ridge areas, the crop is in good condition and sizing well. Excessive rainfall has hampered spraying.

Louisiana continues to have good prospects. There has been excessive rainfall but the spray program has been maintained. Size and quality of peaches are expected to be above average. Picking of Highlands and Dixie Reds began June 3. These should be moving in volume by June 12-15. Texas showed a decline in prospects from last month throughout the State. Considerable drop of both fruit and leaves is reported in some areas. Growers attribute this to weakened condition of trees following the prolonged drought, but moisture conditions are now favorable and the fruit should size well.

Production in the North Central States is forecast at 5,175,000 bushels, 8 percent less than last year and 22 percent below average. The Illinois, Ohio and Indiana crops were reduced by freeze damage during the late winter and spring. In Illinois, the bloom was scattered, and extended over a considerable period of time. Michigan expects a crop slightly larger than last year.

In Tennessee, the peach crop escaped the usual spring freeze damage, but in Kentucky freeze damage occurred throughout the State.

Production in the Western States is forecast at 46,823,000 bushels, 5 percent more than in 1956, and 24 percent above average. California expects a record 29,169,000 bushel Clingstone crop, which is 8 percent above last year and 34 percent above average. Following a heavy bloom a great amount of thinning was required. No frost injury occurred. The Freestone crop is forecast at 13,084,000 bushels, 4 percent greater than in 1956, 19 percent above average, and second to the record crop of 1946. The crop is exceptionally early--some fruit was harvested May 7, with the first carload shipped on May 21, 9 days earlier than last season. The Washington crop was reduced as the result of January freeze damage in the Lower Yakima Valley. Early varieties showed the least winter damage, while Elbertas and Hales were most severely damaged. Oregon expects a near normal crop although prospects vary from a near failure in some areas to a heavy crop in others. Colorado expects a good crop, with the Mesa County area showing good prospects in contrast with last year's poor crop in that area. New Mexico suffered freeze damage at the time of bloom, but Utah escaped with only a small amount of damage and expects an above average crop. In Idaho, the crop was reduced by freeze damage to the trees in January.

PEARS: The 1957 pear crop forecast at 32,828,000 bushels is almost 2 percent above 1956 production and nearly 10 percent above the 10-year average. The Pacific Coast States expect 29,940,000 bushels, about 4 percent higher than last year and 16 percent above the 1946-55 average. The Bartlett crop at 22,480,000 bushels compares with 21,127,000 bushels last year and an average of 18,983,000 bushels. The increase over last year in Bartletts more than offsets slightly lower prospects for winter pears. Winter pear production with 7,460,000 bushels in prospect compares with 7,623,000 bushels in 1956 and 6,789,000 for the average.

In California, the outlook for Bartletts is especially good. Estimated production at 16,460,000 bushels is 5 percent above last year and well above average. The winter season was favorable and late rains assured a good supply of moisture for sizing of fruit in most districts. In the Sacramento River district and the Sacramento Valley, harvest of Bartletts is expected to begin during the first week of July with shipments in volume by July 10.

Prospects for Bartletts in Oregon are slightly above last year while production of other varieties is expected to be lower. There was some frost damage to Bartletts, and cold weather during the blooming season affected set of fruit, but in most areas a good crop is expected. Winter pears in the major producing areas of Hood River and Medford show considerable promise, although the Medford area suffered some frost damage at blossom time. Set of winter pears in the Willamette Valley is spotty with some localities reporting a very good set and others near failure.

Washington growers report Bartlett pear trees came through the winter in good condition. Bloom was heavy and although pollination was variable, a fair to good crop is expected. Infestation of pear psylla is the worst in history and usual control methods are proving ineffective. Some decline in prospects may also occur due to inability of new growth to carry pears to maturity. Much of this year's fruit is on new spurs because of freeze damage to older spurs in November 1955. Set of Bosc and Dancyon pears in Yakima Valley was rather light. Bloom was excellent in the Wenatchee area and mild weather during pollination favored a good set.

Production estimates for all other geographical areas in the Nation are well below last year and the 10-year average. Michigan prospects, although sharply below last year, are above average. In New York, freeze damage in January and poor pollination reduced set of fruit. Prospects in important Niagara County are only fair due to unfavorable weather at blossom time.

GRAPES: California grapes have had no frost damage even though foliage showed early development this season. Warm weather during April and May was favorable for grapes. Wine varieties are growing well and show no heavy mildew damage. Condition of the crop is above the past 2 years and above average. Raisin varieties are expected to show larger berries and better quality than last year since there are fewer bunches per vine. Harvest of girdled Thompson grapes for fresh shipment started the first part of June. Condition of table-variety grapes is below recent years. Emperors are expected to show a larger crop than last year, but the crop of Tokays will probably be smaller. Table grapes show no heavy damage from mildew or insects. The first carload of table grapes shipped on May 19 was 10 days ahead of last season.

New York had heavy freeze damage in the Finger Lakes area, as well as in the Hudson Valley, but conditions in the Chautauqua-Erie areas appear favorable with practically no freeze damage.

CITRUS: For oranges, the total production for the 1956-57 season, including tangerines, is expected to amount to 138 million boxes--one percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 17 percent above average. Early and mid-season varieties, which have been harvested and marketed, totaled 71.3 million boxes compared with 68.5 millions the previous season. Florida tangerines totaled 4.8 millions compared with 4.7 millions in 1955-56. Valencia oranges are expected to total 62.2 million boxes compared with 63.9 millions in 1955-56. As of June 1, about 33 million boxes of oranges remained unharvested compared with 29 millions at the same date last year. Of the oranges still to be harvested, 18 million boxes are California Valencias which are harvested mostly during the summer and early fall. Harvest of oranges in other States will be completed in July.

The U. S. grapefruit crop is expected to total 44 million boxes--slightly larger than estimated a month ago but 3 percent below last season and 9 percent below average. As of June 1, about 4 million boxes remained for harvest--the same quantity that remained for harvest a year earlier.

The California lemon crop is estimated at 14.5 million boxes, 9 percent above last season, and 10 percent above average. Approximately 7 million boxes of lemons remained unharvested as of June 1 compared with a little over 5 million boxes a year earlier.

Utilization of Florida Valencia oranges to June 1 totaled 26.2 million boxes and is running behind that of a year ago. Slow maturing of fruit, heavy rains, and lower prices have all been factors in the slower utilization of the crop this year. Approximately 14 million boxes of Florida Valencias remained for harvest on June 1 this year compared with 7 million boxes a year earlier. Up to June 1, Florida processors had used 58 million boxes of all oranges compared with 59 million boxes to the same date last season. Oranges sold for fresh use amounted to 22.7 million boxes compared with 24.6 millions a year ago. In California, approximately 14 percent of the Valencia crop was harvested by June 1. Harvest in Central California is more than half complete but has just begun in southern California. Sizes of California Valencias are a little larger than at this date last year. Utilization of all California oranges to June 1 totaled 17.5 million boxes compared with 18 millions to the same date last year.

Grapefruit processors in Florida have utilized a slightly larger volume than to June 1 last year--18 million boxes compared with 17 millions a year ago. Utilization of Florida grapefruit for fresh use has lagged behind last season--17 million boxes to June 1 compared with 19 million a year earlier. In California, harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys continues in volume but is expected to be finished in late June. Grapefruit in other California areas is being harvested but will increase after the crop in the Desert Valleys has moved. As of June 1, utilization of California grapefruit amounted to little over 600,000 boxes. In Arizona, harvest of grapefruit will continue into July. In Texas, harvest of the 1956-57 crop is complete except for a small quantity for local sale.

Harvest of California lemons continues with the volume to date greater than during the past two years. Lemons are showing favorable sizing as the result of rains.

Favorable prospects are indicated for the 1957-58 season on the basis of present condition of groves. Groves in all areas of Florida are in excellent condition. The 1957-58 crop has set well and the young fruit is making good growth with less than the usual "May drop." California groves had a good bloom and a good set of fruit. As of June 1, the shedding period had not passed. In Texas, the 1957 bloom seems to have resulted in a smaller set of grapefruit than last year but the set is good for oranges, especially the early varieties. Citrus trees are in exceptionally good condition as the result of ample moisture. Texas fruit has sized well and the usual May-June shedding period is not expected to take much of a toll of fruit this year. In Louisiana, the 1957 bloom is over and the young fruit is developing rapidly.

NECTARINES: With bearing acreage at an all time high, and a good crop set in the main producing area, a record production is in prospect for California. Harvest of early varieties was expected to start during the first week of June.

SWEET CHERRIES: Sweet cherry production is forecast at 89,600 tons, 31 percent above last year's short crop but 7 percent below average. The prospective production in the Western States is 28 percent larger than last year but 12 percent under average. The indicated crop in the Great Lakes States is 50 percent larger than a year ago and 21 percent over average, the result of prospects for a record production in Michigan.

Rains shortly after mid-May caused heavy damage to the California crop. These came when harvest of early varieties in the Stockton district was about finished and harvest of Bings, Royal Anns and other late varieties was about ready to begin. Damage was so heavy in some orchards that the small amount of good fruit on the trees was abandoned because of the high cost of harvesting and sorting. There was lighter damage in the Santa Clara district as less fruit was mature at the time of the rains. Of the 28,000 tons forecast for California, 11,500 tons are Royal Anns and 16,500 tons other varieties.

In Oregon, a good early bloom period was offset by some very warm weather immediately after pollination which caused a fairly heavy drop. This was followed by a period of cool, wet weather which has caused some brown rot damage. The Dalles crop is expected to be quite short. The trees in this area are continuing to show additional damage from the November 1955 freeze and some may not be able to carry this year's set to harvest. Replanting is going on in the Dalles area.

In Washington, prospective production was unusually uncertain on June 1 because of the continuing effects of the 1955 freeze. There was an exceptionally heavy bloom and set, but much of the fruit that was starting to ripen about June 1 was on limbs that were dying back, or on injured spurs. This fruit may not carry through to harvest.

Picking is scheduled to start about June 10 and should become general around midmonth. Volume movement should be under way the last week of June. Lamberts will be relatively more numerous than in past seasons because they escaped freeze damage to a greater extent than other varieties such as Bings and Royal Anns.

Idaho sweet cherries show considerable freeze damage as the result of the low temperatures of late January and early February 1957, as well as after effects of the 1955 freeze. In general, bloom was heavy, but cold, wet weather during pollination contributed to a light set. Poor pollination because of cool, wet weather is also reported in Utah. Warm weather the last week of May brought rapid growth of fruit in that State. Generally favorable conditions are reported for the Montana crop which is produced largely in the Flathead Lake area. Although there was some winter kill and frost damage, there was a good bloom and moisture conditions are favorable. A late April freeze drastically reduced the crop in Colorado's principal-producing Delta County, but in Garfield and Mesa Counties the outlook is somewhat better.

The Michigan sweet cherry crop bloomed before a period of unfavorable weather which affected pollination of some other fruits in that State. A record production is indicated by June 1 prospects in that State. Winter injury was extremely severe in New York State and most of the 1957 production will come from Monroe, Orleans, Niagara and Chatauqua Counties. The June 1 outlook was best in Niagara. Prospects in Erie County, Pennsylvania range from poor to good. The Ohio crop suffered locally severe damage from May 4-6 frosts.

SOUR CHERRIES: Total sour cherry production in the 6 Western States is forecast from June 1 conditions at 12,030 tons, 20 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Colorado is the only State in which prospective production is below both last year and average. The first forecast of sour cherry production for the Great Lakes States, based on June 15 conditions, will be released on June 21.

In Oregon, the set was not up to earlier expectations, but this should result in larger sizes. Washington had ideal weather during pollination, and favorable weather since has brought the crop along rapidly. Processing is expected to begin in that State about July 10-20. Although there are some reports of poor pollination in Utah, in general there was a fair set of fruit on June 1. Some fruit in that State will be scarred by hail damage. Prospects are reported good in western Colorado, an area that has grown in importance in recent years. There is promise of only a fair crop in Larimer, the leading Colorado County, and in Fremont County in the southern part of the State. The June 1 prospective production for Idaho is second only to the record crop of 1955. Prospects are also excellent in Ravalli County which has the bulk of the Montana crop.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's 1956-57 crop of Fuerte avocados has been completed and other varieties are now being harvested. Production of the other varieties is expected to be relatively better than for Fuertes. Recent rains were helpful, and sizes are considered good. Bloom for the 1957-58 crop of avocados has passed.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California plums is forecast at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, which is 16 percent below 1956 but 5 percent above average. Thinning of the crop is complete, and in some of the earliest districts early varieties have been harvested -- 5 days earlier than in 1956.

Production of prunes is forecast at 171,000 tons (dry basis), 11 percent less than in 1956 but 3 percent above average. Trees are in excellent condition and growers expect the fruit to show better sizing than a year ago when there was much fruit of small size.

Condition of prunes in western Oregon is below last year, but above average. Recent cool damp weather has not been favorable for the crop. Again this year there will be little production from eastern Oregon as the result of the 1955-56 freeze. Idaho prunes blossomed and set well this season with condition of the crop reported higher than last year.

FIGS: The California crop has shown good development under favorable conditions. All districts show favorable prospects.

APRICOTS: The 1957 crop of apricots is estimated at 211,800 tons, 8 percent more than last year, but 6 percent below average. In California, there is considerable variation from orchard to orchard in the set. Harvest started on May 22, but the first carload was not shipped until May 29. In Washington, the bloom was heavy but the set was only fair. A good crop of Moorpark is expected, but there will be fewer Tiltons and Blenheims than last year. In the Lower Yakima Valley, harvest should start shortly after July 4. Utah expects a heavy crop of apricots -- the largest since 1945.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, AND FILBERTS: Production of walnuts in California is forecast at 73,000 tons, 6 percent greater than in 1956, and 11 percent above average. The crop has made satisfactory development this season. Although rains washed off the sprays, no serious damage from insects or blight has occurred. The set of nuts includes a good many doubles and triples in some districts. In Oregon, the effects of the 1955 winter freeze are still in evidence, but trees are making fairly good recovery. The parts of the trees not frozen show a good set of nuts this season.

The California almond crop is somewhat below both last year and average based on growers' reports on condition of the crop. There was no heavy frost damage this year. Rain during pollination hampered bee activity and resulted in poor pollination in some areas but recent rains have been beneficial to the crop.

Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington are good, when taking into consideration the loss of trees and bearing surface as the result of the 1955 freeze. Trees appear to be making excellent recovery. There was no damage during this past winter. There was a good bloom, and about a normal set of nuts.

POTATOES: Production of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 4,172,000 hundredweight, unchanged from the May forecast and 4 percent above last year. Harvest of the Florida crop is nearing completion and is expected to finish about mid-June. The limited acreage in Texas was harvested during the early part of May.

The late spring potato production is forecast at 29,022,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below the May forecast, but still 19 percent above last year and 8 percent above the 7-year (1949-55) average. More favorable yield prospects in the Baldwin area of Alabama and in Louisiana were more than offset by reductions in California and Texas. Harvest is now underway in all districts of Kern County, California and is expected to begin soon in most other areas of the San Joaquin Valley. Digging in Southern California is expected to begin about July 1. More stringent maturity regulations established through the Marketing Agreement went into effect late in May. The allowable tolerance for undersize potatoes was reduced from 3 percent to 1 percent. The reduction in allowable tolerance, combined with the 2-inch minimum size required this year, will cause a heavier grade-out than in 1956. In Alabama, harvest in the Baldwin Area is well underway, although excessive rainfall slowed digging during May. In North Carolina, weather conditions became more favorable during the latter half of May, and prospects point to average or above average yields. South Carolina potatoes are in good to excellent condition with very good yields being realized. In Georgia, weather conditions have been favorable. Harvesting is underway in all localities. In Arkansas, potatoes made good progress during May, although some fields were flooded on low ground. Moisture is abundant to excessive. Harvest in the important commercial areas of Louisiana was completed by the end of May. Size has been good and yields above normal; however, growth cracks and worm damage caused a heavy grade-out, particularly in the Lafourche-Terrebonne area. In Texas, yields have been reduced by excessive rainfall. Harvest has ended in the early section around Pearsall, is well along in the San Antonio area, and underway in all areas of east Texas. Harvest around Munday (Knox-Haskell Counties) is expected to get underway before the middle of June. In Arizona, harvest is well along under favorable weather conditions.

Early summer potato production is forecast at 9,547,000 hundredweight, less than 1 percent above the 1956 crop, but 4 percent below the 1949-55 average. Virginia's Eastern shore area, which probably will produce about one-fourth of the early summer crop, is expected to harvest 2,612,000 hundredweight, about 4 percent less than the 2,719,000 hundredweight crop of 1956. A five-week drought was broken May 19 and sufficient moisture has been available since then. Potato prospects have improved; however, a less-than-average stand will be a limiting factor in production. Insufficient moisture has been a limiting factor in Delaware potato production prospects. The indicated crop is down from last year. In Texas, a good crop of potatoes is in prospect in practically all areas of the Panhandle. Presence of psyllid was evident during much of the growing season but most growers were aware of it and dusted regularly, thus preventing any serious damage. While a light harvest is expected to start about July 1, volume production is not expected until the middle of July. Hail fell in a small part of the area but damage was very light. In Georgia, a limited acreage has shown good vine growth. Much of the early summer crop in Kentucky was planted early and got off to a good start; however, frequent heavy rains in the last half of May have caused some damage and prevented cultivation of fields. The heaviest potato producing area in Tennessee has had mostly favorable weather.

SUGAR CROPS (Revised): Growers of sugar beets harvested 13,010,000 tons of sugar beets from 785,000 acres in 1956 for a record yield of 16.6 tons per acre. The previous record yield was 16.5 tons in 1955. The 6 percent increase in production above 1955 was mainly due to the additional 44,600 acres harvested in 1956.

Sugarcane harvested for sugar in 1956 amounted to 6,014,000 tons compared with 6,821,000 tons in 1955. As in the case of sugar beets, the average yield of 25.8 tons of sugarcane for sugar was a record yield, surpassing the previous record yield of 25.6 tons per acre for the 1955 crop. While yields in Louisiana were down from last year, the yield of 39.8 tons per acre set a new record for Florida, almost 5 tons above the previous record of 34.9 tons for 1952. Much of the increased yield in Florida is credited to the introduction of a new variety of high yielding cane in the Everglades area.

Production of sugar from the combined 1956 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane is estimated at 2,529,000 tons, raw value, about 9 percent greater than the 2,313,000 tons produced in 1955. The 1956 production comprised 1,968,000 tons from beets and 561,000 tons from cane.

The value of the 1956 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane to growers amounted to 207.7 million dollars, excluding payments under the Sugar Act, compared with 183.6 million dollars for the 1955 crops. Sugar beet production for 1956 was valued at 155.4 million dollars and sugarcane grown for sugar and seed at 52.3 million dollars.

PASTURES: The condition of pastures on June 1 at 88 percent of normal was the highest for June 1 since 1952. In other recent years the current June 1 condition has been equaled only in 1947 and 1949. This year's condition compares with 72 percent a year earlier and the average of 84 percent. Pasture condition improved three percentage points during May, due to either sufficient or timely moisture. Most central and southern Great Plains States received adequate to excessive rainfall during May and improved pasture feed. Pastures are still short in some local areas in the South Central sections, as even with excessive moisture they are slow to recover from the prolonged drought. There is still a shortage of moisture in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico.

Pasture condition declined from a month ago in most of the north and central Atlantic Coast States due to dry weather in mid-May. However, prospects improved considerably in these areas through timely rains late in the month.

In the South Atlantic States, pastures are in excellent condition and supplying abundant feed. In most Corn Belt States, pastures were also in excellent condition. Progress was rather slow in Minnesota during May, but adequate rainfall and much needed warm weather improved prospects.

The June 1 condition of pastures in the South Central States was the highest since 1950. Excessive moisture in Oklahoma, Texas, and some bordering States improved the situation in these States from that of the past several years. Some areas which have suffered from the prolonged drought have a problem with weeds growing faster than grasses because of improved moisture conditions.

In most Western States, pastures have made a very good growth during May. Lack of moisture in Southern New Mexico and Arizona and part of Colorado have held pastures back. Recent rainfall has improved prospects in these areas. The June 1 condition in Western States was 86 percent of normal, compared with 76 percent last year and the average of 80 percent.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms reached a record high of 13,122 million pounds in May--2 percent more than May last year and 6 percent above the 1946-55 average for the month. Production increased seasonally more rapidly than in 1956, but did not increase as much as usual from April to May. The volume of milk produced in May was enough to provide each person in the United States with 2.48 pounds daily, almost the same quantity as May last year, but was 5 percent less than the average for the date. Milk production in the first 5 months of 1957 totaled 54.7 billion pounds compared with 54.3 billion pounds for the same period last year.

Milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds averaged 23.20 pounds on June 1--4 percent above the previous record high for the date last year and 12 percent above the June 1 average. Output per cow was at a June 1 record high in all sections of the country. Increases from June 1 rates last year ranged from nearly 1 percent in the South Atlantic States to 8 percent in the West, with gains generally larger in the Great Lakes Area, and the South Central and the Western regions. Seasonally, milk production per cow increased about 7 percent compared with the usual May 1 to June 1 gain of 11 percent. Output declined seasonally in the Southern regions where normally a small increase might be expected at this time of the year. Production per cow was from 10 to 15 percent higher than the June 1 average in all sections of the country, with the largest gain occurring in the South Central States.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
May 1957, with comparisons 1/
(in millions of pounds)

State	May average: 1946-55	May 1956	April 1957	May 1957	State	May average: 1946-55	May 1956	April 1957	May 1957
N.Y.	950	1,024	884	1,031	Ga.	108	110	114	109
N.J.	110	112	101	113	Ky.	248	276	233	289
Pa.	573	668	580	675	Tenn.	238	262	233	274
Ohio	555	590	499	587	Ala.	122	114	109	110
Ind.	389	393	325	390	Miss.	152	157	138	153
Ill.	541	533	474	546	Ark.	133	132	106	126
Mich.	542	521	473	531	Okla.	213	178	152	165
Wis.	1,702	1,784	1,644	1,863	Texas	327	274	293	297
Minn.	917	992	957	1,020	Mont.	60	52	42	52
Iowa	657	645	590	690	Idaho	136	154	134	157
Mo.	435	445	345	422	Wyo.	24	20	18	20
N.Dak.	197	191	162	196	Colo.	92	85	79	86
S.Dak.	159	153	124	160	Utah	66	71	63	74
Nebr.	250	247	213	253	Wash.	190	189	165	196
Kans.	273	238	210	232	Oreg.	139	128	105	125
Va.	185	191	169	196	Calif.	604	685	685	713
W.Va.	82	79	70	83	Other				
N.C.	149	165	155	170	States	797	927	725	960
S.C.	53	55	59	58	U.S.	12,368	12,840	11,428	13,122

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Crop correspondents reported that 78.5 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on June 1 compared with 73.1 percent on the same date last year, and the June 1 average of 76.5 percent. By regions, the proportion of cows milked changed slightly from the percentages indicated on June 1 last year. Compared with the June 1 average, crop correspondents were milking a larger proportion of their milk cows in all regions.

Among the 35 States with current monthly milk production estimates available, May production equaled or was above the record high for the month in 10 States. These included the heavy milk producing States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and California. Conversely, output was below average for May in 12 States, with 8 located in the South Central and Western regions. Wisconsin led all States in May milk production with 1,863 million pounds; followed by New York with 1,031 million; Minnesota, 1,020 million; California, 713 million; and Iowa, 690 million pounds.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Crop correspondents fed 5.32 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow in their herds on June 1, as a whole, 2 percent above June 1 a year ago and over one-fourth higher than average for the date--a record high for the country. Quantities fed reached record levels in all regions except the North Atlantic and West North Central States. The amount of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows declined seasonally more slowly than usual for the Nation as a whole.

The quantity of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow on June 1 was well above average especially in the Southern and Western sections of the country. Feeding rates ranged from 4.1 pounds per milk cow in the South Central region to 6.2 pounds in the North Atlantic. The South Atlantic States averaged 5.0 pounds; West North Central, 5.1 pounds; West, 5.6 pounds and East North Central, 5.9 pounds. Compared with June 1 last year, feeding rates were lower in the North Atlantic and West North Central regions, while in other regions they were above or equal to those of the previous year.

Value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows during May averaged \$3.04 per hundredweight -- 1 percent above the previous year, but otherwise the lowest for the month since 1946. In milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in May was \$3.09 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas, \$2.63. The milk-feed price ratio was slightly less than on May 15 last year, but was higher than in earlier years back to 1945. The butterfat-feed price ratio improved seasonally, and was above mid-May 1956 and the longtime average for the date.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,662 million eggs in May -- 2 percent more than in May last year. Increases over last year were 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States. Production decreased 1 percent in the East North Central States and was about the same in the North Atlantic and in the West. The aggregate egg production -- January through May -- was 2 percent above last year and about the same as the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production in May was 19.2 eggs per layer, compared with 18.9 eggs last year and the average for the month of 18.2 eggs. Increases over last year were 3 percent in the North Atlantic States, 2 percent in the

East North Central and South Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. The rate in the West North Central and the West was about the same as a year earlier.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 295 million layers during May, compared with 294 million last year and the average of 314 million. Increases from a year ago in the number of layers of 5 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic were offset by decreases of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 1 percent in the South Central States. In the Western States, the number of layers was about the same as a year earlier.

Numbers of layers on June 1 totaled about 290 million birds, compared with 289 million last year and the average of 306 million birds. June 1 number of layers compared with a year earlier were up 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. These were offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the East North Central States. Numbers in the South Central and West were about the same as a year earlier. The disappearance of layers from May 1 to June 1 was 11.1 million, compared with 10.9 million during this period last year. Eggs laid per 100 layers on farms June 1 were 60.8, compared with 60.3 a year earlier and the average of 57.4 eggs.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER
100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	: North :Atlantic:	: E.North : Central:	: W. North : Central:	: South : Atlantic:	: South : Central:	: Western:	: United : States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1946-55 (Av.)	46,333	59,692	86,525	29,636	52,110	31,245	305,540
1956	51,201	56,103	76,052	29,108	42,078	34,257	288,799
1957	49,300	54,479	79,515	30,044	41,868	34,343	289,549

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Number						
1946-55	57.8	58.9	60.3	53.2	52.5	58.7	57.4
1956	58.6	60.6	63.4	57.9	56.3	62.5	60.3
1957	60.1	61.5	62.8	58.2	56.9	62.9	60.8

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May average 29.0 cents per dozen, compared with 37.6 cents per dozen in May a year ago and 30.8 cents last month. This was the lowest May mid-month price since 1944. Wholesale prices for eggs declined sharply during the first week of May under the pressure of liberal offerings. Some prices were as much as 5 cents below the previous week, but most declines ranged from 2 to 2½ cents.

Wholesale prices continued to decline through the middle of the month. Shell egg prices were somewhat higher during the week ending May 29. Smaller receipts toward the end of the month at terminal markets plus forward buying to build up inventories for Memorial holiday, increased activity by breakers and advancing future prices were strengthening factors. However, wholesale shell egg prices were still about 2 cents lower the last week of May than during the first week of the month.

Farmers received an average of 18.4 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-May, compared with 20.7 cents a year earlier and 18.4 cents last month. Farm chickens averaged 13.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 19.4 cents, compared with 19.1 cents and 21.1 cents respectively, in May last year. Farm chickens were down 0.8 cents and broilers were up 0.3 cents from a month earlier. Demand for commercial broilers was good throughout the month of May, and prices of broilers at the farm increased about 2 cents during the month in the main producing areas. Demand for hens was limited and prices during the month were generally unchanged.

Turkey prices on May 15 averaged 24.9 cents per pound live weight compared with 30.6 cents a year earlier and 26.8 cents in April. The turkey market showed some improvement during the first week in May, with prices advancing slightly at the wholesale level over the previous week. Cold storage holdings of 108,021,000 pounds on May 1 continued to depress the market.

The average cost of the farm poultry rations was \$3.53 per hundred pounds, compared with \$3.62 in May last year. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed ratios were all less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Average	Indi-	cated	Average	Indi-	cated
	Average	harvest		1946-55			1946-55		
	1946-55	1956		1957			1956		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	380	310	236	28.0	31.0	34.0	10,624	9,610	8,024
N.J.	73	52	48	25.3	29.0	31.0	1,823	1,508	1,488
Pa.	840	577	542	23.4	27.0	28.0	19,425	15,579	15,176
Ohio	2,061	1,526	1,404	24.8	26.0	28.0	50,834	39,676	39,312
Ind.	1,508	1,186	1,198	23.7	30.0	31.0	35,497	35,580	37,138
Ill.	1,645	1,608	1,737	23.5	37.0	32.0	39,204	59,496	55,584
Mich.	1,204	1,043	970	26.8	30.0	30.0	32,201	31,290	29,100
Wis.	30	24	25	24.0	27.5	26.0	726	660	650
Minn.	67	37	34	19.7	24.0	22.0	1,304	888	748
Iowa	184	115	116	21.2	18.0	25.0	3,854	2,070	2,900
Mo.	1,424	1,660	1,743	21.6	30.0	29.0	30,959	49,800	50,547
S.Dak.	324	317	352	15.7	13.0	17.0	5,132	4,121	5,984
Nebr.	3,877	3,308	2,812	20.4	19.0	24.0	78,974	62,852	67,488
Kans.	12,233	9,244	5,084	15.8	15.5	20.0	194,916	143,282	101,680
Del.	54	31	29	20.2	31.0	29.0	1,060	961	841
Md.	277	172	162	20.8	27.5	28.0	5,620	4,730	4,536
Va.	377	268	247	20.6	27.0	26.0	7,588	7,236	6,422
W.Va.	63	40	31	20.3	24.0	26.0	1,264	960	806
N.C.	384	362	348	18.6	25.5	24.0	7,144	9,231	8,352
S.C.	170	179	177	16.8	22.5	22.0	2,847	4,028	3,894
Ga.	134	116	102	15.6	21.0	20.0	2,091	2,436	2,040
Ky.	266	207	199	18.1	26.5	26.0	4,751	5,486	5,174
Tenn.	256	205	205	16.0	22.5	21.0	4,063	4,612	4,305
Ala.	18	80	120	18.0	23.0	20.0	327	1,840	2,400
Miss.	16	18	150	22.4	28.0	26.0	383	504	3,900
Ark.	41	96	164	17.4	28.5	18.0	770	2,736	2,952
La.	1/17	35	90	1/22.0	20.0	20.0	1/374	700	1,800
Okla.	5,439	4,198	3,736	12.9	16.0	16.0	72,900	67,168	59,776
Texas	4,022	2,111	2,259	10.8	12.5	15.0	47,339	26,388	33,885
Mont.	1,541	1,216	1,751	20.8	20.5	26.0	32,575	24,928	45,526
Idaho	814	662	589	24.6	28.0	28.0	19,903	18,536	16,492
Wyo.	257	238	221	18.7	18.5	19.5	4,757	4,403	4,310
Colo.	2,356	1,636	1,423	16.4	11.0	18.0	39,404	17,996	25,614
N.Mex.	266	114	91	7.6	8.0	12.0	2,526	912	1,092
Ariz.	25	58	55	25.1	30.0	31.0	617	1,740	1,705
Utah	309	256	192	17.1	17.0	17.0	5,264	4,352	3,264
Nev.	4	2	4	26.5	31.0	27.0	119	62	108
Wash.	2,138	1,315	1,670	28.5	29.5	33.0	60,845	38,792	55,110
Oreg.	807	622	634	26.8	31.5	31.0	21,666	19,593	19,654
Calif.	588	393	283	19.0	21.0	21.0	11,137	8,253	5,943
U.S.	46,477	35,637	31,233	18.6	20.6	23.6	862,471	734,995	735,720

1/ Short-time average.

ALL SPRING WHEAT				RYE		
State	Production			Condition June 1		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55		1957 1/	1946-55		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	83	84	93
N.J.	---	---	---	90	90	92
Pa.	---	---	---	89	89	91
Ohio	---	---	---	90	84	88
Ind.	---	---	---	90	91	91
Ill.	---	---	---	90	85	88
Mich.	---	---	---	91	92	93
Wis.	1,422	780	800	88	90	88
Minn.	16,369	16,330	13,268	83	87	86
Iowa	277	175	252	90	70	93
Mo.	---	---	---	87	76	78
N.Dak.	118,467	117,758	105,629	76	65	84
S.Dak.	34,936	12,416	27,315	73	69	93
Nebr.	827	192	208	78	72	84
Kans.	---	---	---	77	65	85
Del.	---	---	---	93	95	89
Md.	---	---	---	91	90	87
Va.	---	---	---	89	87	90
W.Va.	---	---	---	88	85	--
D.C.	---	---	---	86	88	90
S.C.	---	---	---	79	81	81
Ga.	---	---	---	80	86	84
Ky.	---	---	---	88	90	86
Tenn.	---	---	---	86	90	88
Okla.	---	---	---	74	68	84
Texas	---	---	---	66	55	79
Mont.	53,444	62,055	52,092	82	85	88
Idaho	19,625	20,444	19,266	89	87	97
Wyo.	1,409	698	574	84	76	91
Colo.	1,874	846	1,071	74	55	77
N.Mex.	269	195	216	67	76	88
Utah	2,720	2,923	2,905	85	77	94
Nev.	352	352	297	--	--	--
Wash.	11,213	21,034	7,168	87	75	94
Oreg.	5,147	6,014	3,752	86	92	97
Calif.	---	---	---	84	87	91
U.S.	268,529	262,212	234,813	81	78	87

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	all hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:	
	1946-55:		1946-55:		1946-55:		1946-55:		1946-55:	
	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
Maine	91	90	88	88	91	90	--	--	90	90
N.H.	92	85	90	87	92	86	--	--	91	88
Vt.	92	88	91	89	92	90	--	--	92	88
Mass.	92	88	92	91	93	92	--	--	92	88
R.I.	94	84	94	95	94	82	--	--	94	85
Conn.	92	84	94	90	94	87	--	--	92	89
N.Y.	88	88	90	90	88	87	--	--	89	88
N.J.	88	82	87	82	87	81	--	--	88	81
Pa.	87	85	88	84	87	85	--	--	89	89
Ohio	87	91	88	92	87	91	--	--	90	94
Ind.	86	92	88	93	86	92	--	--	90	96
Ill.	85	90	89	91	85	89	--	--	89	94
Mich.	85	94	87	94	85	93	--	--	87	94
Wis.	85	88	88	91	84	86	87	89	84	85
Minn.	81	83	83	84	81	80	79	85	81	83
Iowa	86	89	90	93	85	86	88	--	89	92
Mo.	86	88	90	93	87	86	86	88	88	90
N.Dak.	76	85	79	87	--	--	75	83	75	83
S.Dak.	79	93	81	96	--	--	78	91	79	90
Nebr.	82	90	83	93	84	90	82	87	83	85
Kans.	82	90	80	93	84	89	84	87	84	84
Del.	87	78	86	78	88	78	--	--	91	83
Md.	87	79	87	81	85	79	--	--	89	81
Va.	86	82	89	84	85	82	--	--	90	86
W.Va.	84	81	88	83	86	82	--	--	86	87
N.C.	83	87	86	89	82	91	--	--	83	92
S.C.	76	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	89
Ga.	78	87	82	90	81	--	--	--	79	90
Fla.	74	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	87
Ky.	86	89	88	91	87	89	--	--	90	94
Tenn.	82	86	85	87	82	85	--	--	87	91
Ala.	78	83	83	87	79	83	--	--	81	88
Miss.	79	83	80	87	80	86	--	--	83	89
Ark.	82	88	85	84	82	89	82	89	87	95
La.	80	82	84	78	80	81	--	--	81	82
Okla.	80	72	77	73	--	--	84	72	82	84
Texas	79	75	84	76	--	--	81	80	77	83
Mont.	83	90	86	92	87	92	82	85	82	86
Idaho	87	96	88	95	89	98	86	97	88	98
Wyo.	85	89	85	91	87	89	85	82	82	90
Colo.	83	87	82	88	88	85	82	82	78	79
N.Mex.	83	84	84	84	81	87	65	81	66	65
Ariz.	87	85	86	88	--	--	--	--	76	75
Utah	84	91	83	92	87	96	86	86	84	93
Nev.	84	91	83	91	87	95	82	91	81	95
Wash.	85	96	87	96	86	96	80	94	86	97
Oreg.	86	97	89	96	89	97	84	95	88	99
Calif.	86	86	89	86	--	--	79	90	79	89
U.S.	84	88	86	90	86	88	80	86	84	88

PEACHES				
State	Average	Production 1/	1955	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bushels		bushels	bushels
N.H.	10		15	1
Mass.	76		105	6
R.I.	15		16	1
Conn.	144		155	18
N.Y.	1,316		1,400	170
N.J.	1,668		1,700	1,750
Pa.	2,439		2,900	2,450
Ohio	918		1,030	850
Ind.	424		90	304
Ill.	1,388		130	850
Mich.	3,270		2,300	2,650
Mo.	536		231	400
Kans.	121		108	121
Del.	150		95	70
Md.	465		500	400
Va.	1,439	2/	470	1,700
W.Va.	616		800	825
T.C.	1,350	3/		1,300
S.C.	3,122	3/		5,000
Ga.	2,776	3/		2,600
Ky.	310		20	93
Tenn.	281	3/		200
Ala.	593	3/		485
Miss.	405	3/		275
Ark.	1,530	3/		1,105
La.	89	3/		175
Okla.	306		15	26
Texas	736		30	750
Idaho	318		500	180
Colo.	1,736	2/2,	110	1,990
N.Mex.	168		150	130
Utah	573		480	600
Wash.	1,719		2,100	1,190
Oreg.	477		400	480
Calif., all	32,740		34,002	42,253
Clingstone 4/	21,718		22,585	29,169
Freestone	11,022		11,417	13,084
U.S.	64,251		51,852	71,398

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1955-Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000; 1956-Arkansas, 195.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955-Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85; 1956-California, Clingstone, 3,167.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS				
State	Production 1/			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	60	52	46
N.Y.	521	700	510	360
Pa.	190	140	70	75
Ohio	152	80	45	50
Ill.	176	90	120	110
Mich.	821	950	1,200	850
Mo.	128	50	55	65
Va.	105	11	40	35
W.Va.	50	32	60	26
N.C.	113	10	71	81
Ga.	196	15	80	84
Ky.	75	10	65	33
Tenn.	91	5	130	100
Ala.	121	2/	42	49
Miss.	153	5	107	84
Ark.	93	5	86	29
La.	95	15	35	36
Okla.	89	5	36	20
Texas	216	20	123	150
Idaho	72	110	110	100
Colo.	181	150	225	165
Utah	185	200	310	340
Wash., all	6,214	6,450	4,550	5,080
Bartlett	4,510	4,600	2,950	3,420
Other	1,704	1,850	1,600	1,660
Oreg., all	5,518	3/6,050	6,490	6,400
Bartlett	2,163	2,700	2,550	2,600
Other	3,356	3/3,350	3,940	3,800
Calif., all	14,039	14,459	17,710	18,460
Bartlett	12,310	12,876	15,627	16,460
Other	1,729	1,583	2,083	2,000
U.S.	29,940	29,622	32,322	32,828

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

		CITRUS FRUITS				Condition June 1		
Crop	and State	Production 1/				(New crop)		
		Average: 1945-54:	1954	1955	Ind. 1956	Average: 1946-55:	1956	1957
		1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:								
Calif., all		42,371	39,420	38,370	36,000	75	79	86
Navels and Misc. 2/		15,742	15,330	15,170	15,000	73	80	84
Valencias		26,629	24,090	23,200	21,000	76	79	88
Fla., all		67,650	88,400	91,000	94,300	72	70	74
Temples		1,322	2,500	2,800	2,700	--	--	--
Other Early & Midseason		36,438	49,500	48,700	51,600	73	70	72
Valencias		29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000	71	70	77
Texas, all		2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700	52	74	75
Early & Midseason 2/		1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300	52	74	77
Valencias		924	400	450	400	50	74	69
Ariz., all		1,022	1,130	1,150	1,310	71	87	85
Navels and Misc. 2/		514	510	440	550	70	85	83
Valencias		507	620	710	760	72	89	88
La., all 2/		238	175	195	115	60	69	88
5 States 3/		113,937	130,625	132,315	133,425	73	75	81
Total Early & Midseason 4/		55,988	69,115	68,455	71,265	--	--	--
Total Valencias		57,950	61,510	63,860	62,160	--	--	--
TANGERINES:								
Fla.		4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800	64	63	62
All oranges & tangerines:								
5 States 3/		118,597	135,725	137,015	138,225	73	75	81
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Fla., all		32,690	34,800	38,300	36,800	65	64	65
Seedless		16,170	20,500	20,600	21,000	68	65	67
Other		16,520	14,300	17,700	15,800	63	63	63
Texas, all		10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800	43	73	65
Ariz., all		2,991	2,470	2,370	2,000	72	87	84
Calif., all		2,582	2,420	2,510	2,400	78	81	84
Desert Valleys		985	920	830	800	81	81	88
Other		1,597	1,500	1,680	1,600	77	80	81
4 States 3/		48,263	42,190	45,380	44,000	58	70	67
LEMONS:								
Calif. 3/		13,146	14,000	13,250	14,500	74	75	81
LIMES:								
Fla. 3/		261	380	400	400	72	82	88
June 1 forecast of 1957 Florida limes					420	--	--	--

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb., Florida limes 80 lb.

4/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, AND WALNUTS				
Crop	and	Average	Production 1/	Indicated
	State	1946-55	1955	1956
		Tons	Tons	Tons
			Fresh Basis	
<u>APRICOTS:</u>				
California		202,500	253,000	186,000
Washington		16,670	21,000	7,700
Utah		5,170	7,400	2,200
3 States		224,340	281,400	195,900
<u>PLUMS:</u>				
California		2/ 79,900	2/ 86,000	2/ 100,000
			Dry Basis	84,000
<u>PRUNES:</u> 3/				
California		166,400	131,000	193,000
<u>WALNUTS:</u>				
California		65,990	72,000	69,000
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unhar-				
vested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 such quantities were as follows				
(tons): Apricots, Washington, 3,200.				
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955 - 2,000; 1956 - 4,000				
3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb				
dried.				

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS				
Crop	and	Average	Condition June 1	
	State	1946-55	1956	1957
		Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>PLUMS:</u>				
Michigan		63	83	64
<u>PRUNES:</u>				
Idaho		72	78	83
Washington, all		64	56	81
Eastern Washington		69	55	81
Western Washington		52	62	73
Oregon, all		55	67	60
Eastern Oregon		60	4	6
Western Oregon		54	77	60
<u>GRAPES:</u>				
California, all		83	83	80
Wine varieties		80	84	86
Table varieties		84	79	75
Raisin varieties		83	85	79
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>				
California:				
Figs		82	90	86
Almonds		65	77	62
Florida:				
Avocados		65	47	61

CHERRIES				
State	Production 1/			
	Sweet varieties			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	4,030	6,600	1,600	1,800
Pa.	1,150	1,300	300	700
Ohio	350	310	240	250
Mich.	7,070	7,500	8,000	12,500
4 Great Lakes States	12,600	15,710	10,140	15,250
Mont.	1,169	1,500	160	1,930
Idaho	2,933	3,700	520	2,200
Colo.	598	580	550	320
Utah	3,454	3,100	1,700	5,500
Wash.	22,830	2/ 23,500	5,700	12,400
Oreg.	22,760	31,000	15,200	24,000
Calif.	30,400	34,000	34,300	28,000
7 Western States	84,144	97,380	58,130	74,350
11 States	96,744	113,090	68,270	89,600

Sour varieties 3/				
Mont.	303	520	90	510
Idaho	643	1,400	850	1,120
Colo.	2,270	1,200	1,900	1,700
Utah	2,220	1,500	2,500	2,500
Wash.	2,620	2,400	1,700	2,600
Oreg.	2,780	3,800	3,000	3,600
6 Western States	10,836	10,820	10,040	12,030

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho 200 (sweet) and Washington 1,000 (sweet).

2/Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/The first forecast for the 5 Great Lake States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/							
Product	Average:			Product	Average:		
	1945-54:	1955	1956		1945-54:	1955	1956
	Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons		
Sugar, raw value:				Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar beet	1,649	1,739	2/ 1,968	Molasses	234	354	3/
Sugarcane	510	574	561	Dried	99	108	3/
Total	2,159	2,313	2,529	Wet	1,579	1,368	3/
Sugar, refined basis:				Molasses:	Thousand gallons		
Sugar beet	1,541	1,625	2/ 1,839	Sugar beet	44,328	52,061	3/
Sugarcane	477	536	525	Sugarcane:			
Total	2,018	2,161	2,364	Edible	5,872	3,193	2,384
				Blackstrap	4/ 41,294	49,436	40,597

1/Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.

2/Preliminary.

3/Not available.

4/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54			1945-54		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	21,600	19,400	18,800	18,000	18,000	16,300	11.2	15.5	12.2
Mich.	81,500	63,500	69,900	68,100	60,100	63,400	9.8	14.7	11.0
Wis.	13,000	6,500	6,900	11,000	6,100	6,400	10.1	9.3	10.2
Minn.	53,700	65,800	67,100	49,400	64,400	64,600	10.1	12.0	12.0
N.Dak.	26,800	34,700	35,100	24,600	34,000	34,700	10.1	11.7	11.4
S.Dak.	5,500	5,300	5,500	4,900	5,100	5,000	10.9	12.5	13.0
Nebr.	60,600	56,500	58,900	55,300	46,300	56,100	13.3	14.4	15.1
Kans.	7,000	6,900	7,300	6,000	6,500	7,100	9.6	14.8	14.9
Mont.	63,700	50,800	52,200	58,800	50,000	51,100	12.2	14.5	14.8
Idaho	83,200	79,600	81,300	74,500	76,600	74,700	17.4	18.7	20.7
Wyo.	36,000	34,500	34,900	33,300	30,300	33,700	12.9	13.9	14.0
Colo.	143,700	123,200	131,300	130,700	102,000	120,700	14.8	15.9	15.7
Utah	35,100	30,200	28,200	32,500	29,000	26,900	14.8	15.1	17.2
Wash.	21,100	30,800	30,900	19,800	27,700	30,500	21.6	20.0	23.2
Oreg.	20,300	17,700	17,800	18,300	16,800	17,300	20.2	22.7	24.7
Calif. 1/	166,300	167,600	179,000	156,000	162,700	171,200	18.4	20.7	20.5
Other States 2/	7,400	5,000	5,800	6,400	4,800	5,300	12.4	16.2	15.1
U.S.	1,846,500	1,798,000	1,830,900	1,767,700	1,740,400	1,785,000	14.5	16.5	16.6
Other States 2/									
Ind.	460	30	40	360	30	30	11.4	20.0	13.3
Ill.	2,340	1,720	1,750	2,150	1,600	1,670	15.0	20.4	17.2
Iowa	1,550	890	1,320	1,300	880	1,170	10.0	11.7	10.9
Texas	2,130	1,580	1,640	1,800	1,560	1,620	12.2	19.9	19.2
N.Mex.	580	790	590	470	710	540	3/ 6.7	5.2	7.8
Nev.			480			240			13.3

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of		
	Average	1955	1956	ton rec'd by farmers 4/		production		
	1945-54			1955	1956	1955	1956	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars	
Ohio	196	279	199	9.60		2,678		
Mich.	658	885	696	11.10		9,824		
Wis.	110	57	65	8.70		496		
Minn.	502	771	772	11.10		8,558		
N.Dak.	249	398	397	11.30		4,497		
S.Dak.	53	64	65	12.30		787		
Nebr.	729	665	848	11.30		7,514		
Kans.	58	96	106	10.70		1,027		
Mont.	709	724	754	12.30		8,905		
Idaho	1,296	1,433	1,549	11.30		16,193		
Wyo.	428	421	472	11.40		4,799		
Colo.	1,920	1,621	1,893	11.30		18,317		
Utah	480	437	462	11.40		4,982		
Wash.	434	553	707	11.30		6,249		
Oreg.	367	381	428	11.00		4,191		
Calif. 1/	2,901	3,365	3,517	10.90		36,678		
Other States 2/	79	78	80	10.00		782		
U.S.	11,167	12,228	13,010	11.20	11.90	136,477	155,436	
Other States 2/								
Ind.	3.9	.6	.4	8.70		5		
Ill.	31.4	32.6	28.7	8.70		284		
Iowa	12.5	10.3	12.8	10.40		107		
Texas	23.2	31.1	31.1	11.10		345		
N.Mex.	3.4	3.7	4.2	11.00		41		
Nev.			3.2					

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$2.31 per ton in 1955 and approximately \$2.38 in 1956.

State	SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED			Yield of cane			Cane		
	Acreage			per acre			production		
	harvested								
	Average:	1955	1956	Average:	1955	1956	Average:	1955	1956
	1945-54:			1945-54:			1945-54:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
For sugar:									
Louisiana	263.4	232	203	19.3	24.4	23.7	5,068	5,661	4,817
Florida	37.2	34.8	30.1	31.6	33.3	39.8	1,177	1,160	1,197
Total	300.6	266.8	233.1	20.8	25.6	25.8	6,245	6,821	6,014
For seed:									
Louisiana	21.6	16	18	19.3	24.4	23.7	412	390	427
Florida	1.0	1.1	1.1	31.6	33.3	39.8	32	37	44
Total	22.6	17.1	19.1	19.8	25.0	24.7	444	427	471
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	285.0	248	221	19.3	24.4	23.7	5,480	6,051	5,244
Florida	38.2	35.9	31.2	31.6	33.3	39.8	1,210	1,197	1,241
U. S. Total	323.2	283.9	252.2	20.7	25.5	25.7	6,689	7,248	6,485

State	Season average price per		Value of	
	ton received by farmers 1/		production	
	1955		1956	
	1,000		1,000	
	Dollars		dollars	
For sugar:				
Louisiana	6.26	7.85	35,438	37,813
Florida	7.71	8.95	8,944	10,713
Total	6.51	8.07	44,382	48,526
For sugar and seed:				
Louisiana	6.26	7.85	37,879	41,165
Florida	7.71	8.95	9,229	11,107
U. S. Total	6.50	8.06	47,108	52,272

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to \$1.11 per ton in 1955 and approximately \$1.22 in 1956.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/				
Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States
Sugar production, raw value:	Thousand short			
Total - Av. 1945-54	tons	398	113	510
1955	"	455	119	574
1956	"	432	129	561
Per ton of cane:				
Av. 1945-54	Pounds	156	190	163
1955	"	161	205	168
1956	"	179	216	187
Molasses production:				
Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1945-54:	Thousand gallons:	33,623	7,671	41,294
1955	"	41,248	8,188	49,436
1956	"	31,916	8,681	40,597
Edible - Av. 1945-54:	"	5,872	---	5,872
1955	"	3,193	---	3,193
1956	"	2,384	---	2,384

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS. 2/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1956	Ind.: 1957	Average:	1956	Ind.: 1957	Average:	1956	Ind.: 1957
	1949-55:	1956	1957	1949-55:	1956	1957	1949-55:	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	11.0	16.0	23.0	161	173	125	1,787	2,768	2,815
California	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5	3,554	5,260	6,445
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	135	2,470	3,528	3,510
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.6	105	100	115	455	470	644
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184	24	18
Total Early	23.7	26.1	31.9	131.4	154.1	130.8	3,110	4,022	4,172
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	110	2,738	2,330	2,750
South Carolina	11.7	8.0	8.0	79	82	115	922	656	920
Georgia	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	63	191	128	126
Alabama-Baldwin	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	130	1,765	1,725	2,210
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48	589	425	408
Mississippi	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	42	444	370	399
Arkansas	15.7	9.5	9.5	49	54	45	770	513	428
Louisiana	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	58	467	407	510
Oklahoma	6.5	4.8	4.5	50	47	30	325	226	135
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	60	513	410	546
Arizona	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	230	1,045	1,075	1,495
California	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	252	285	17,084	16,065	19,095
Total Late	201.7	165.9	175.4	133.8	146.7	165.5	26,853	24,330	29,022
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	12.9	10.0	10.0	63	70	65	820	700	650
Kansas	5.2	2.2	2.7	51	53	67	277	117	181
Delaware	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	175	853	1,665	1,575
Maryland	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	100	409	315	280
Virginia-Eastern	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	125	2,576	2,719	2,612
Shore	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	95	438	280	276
-Other	8.6	7.3	7.0	65	58	60	560	423	420
North Carolina	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	70	878	611	665
Georgia	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	38	142	101	106
Kentucky	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	58	1,096	900	835
Tennessee	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	55	1,114	728	660
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	165	818	944	1,287
Total Early	124.9	100.1	101.8	80.2	94.9	93.8	9,980	9,503	9,547

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS
MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	June 1, av.	June 1,	June 1,	June 1, av.	June 1,	June 1,
	1946-55 Pounds	1956 Pounds	1957 Pounds	1946-55 Percent	1956 Percent	1957 Percent
Maine	20.4	23.0	25.4	81.5	84.3	82.8
N. H.	21.6	23.7	26.8	82.2	82.8	86.4
Vt.	23.4	23.8	26.4	88.2	88.3	89.9
Mass.	23.6	25.8	27.7	83.6	83.8	84.5
Conn.	23.0	26.2	26.7	81.6	82.6	84.6
N. Y.	27.8	29.8	29.9	87.0	88.0	88.4
N. J.	25.8	27.2	27.7	83.3	83.6	82.6
Pa.	24.6	27.0	27.4	84.6	85.3	85.2
N. Atl.	25.29	27.30	27.86	85.0	85.8	85.8
Ohio	23.2	26.3	26.9	79.9	82.3	82.9
Ind.	21.6	24.2	24.3	77.8	78.5	80.4
Ill.	22.2	24.3	24.9	75.6	77.0	79.2
Mich.	25.6	26.4	27.2	86.3	86.0	86.8
Wis.	26.7	27.4	28.8	88.9	89.5	89.7
E.N. Cent.	24.83	26.29	27.54	84.0	84.8	85.8
Minn.	25.2	27.5	27.7	85.9	88.3	88.8
Iowa	22.4	24.6	25.9	74.9	77.0	80.2
Mo.	16.8	18.3	17.5	69.0	71.6	70.7
N. Dak.	20.8	21.9	22.9	75.6	79.6	75.5
S. Dak.	18.8	20.4	22.4	70.8	73.3	75.7
Nebr.	21.2	22.5	22.4	75.0	76.1	74.9
Kans.	19.2	21.0	21.5	72.3	75.3	74.6
W.N. Cent.	21.07	22.73	23.38	75.9	78.4	78.6
Md.	21.0	22.0	22.5	79.1	77.6	77.7
Va.	17.1	19.9	20.2	71.1	74.3	76.7
W. Va.	15.9	17.6	18.3	71.1	72.8	72.0
N. C.	15.6	17.9	18.3	72.8	76.0	76.7
S. C.	13.0	14.8	14.1	69.0	69.8	69.1
Ga.	11.1	12.8	12.5	61.4	61.7	61.3
S. Atl.	15.78	17.49	17.61	70.3	71.7	72.1
Ky.	15.7	17.0	18.6	69.7	70.7	70.2
Tenn.	14.1	15.1	15.7	70.1	69.9	71.7
Ala.	10.7	10.7	10.5	60.0	58.9	59.7
Miss.	9.5	10.1	10.2	60.9	60.8	61.9
Ark.	11.2	12.6	13.2	59.3	61.2	62.7
La.	8.2	9.2	9.2	46.2	57.2	57.0
Okla.	13.7	16.3	15.5	63.4	67.1	66.9
Texas	10.3	10.6	11.4	57.4	55.4	55.6
S. Cent.	12.41	13.38	14.27	62.9	63.9	64.6
Mont.	20.8	22.0	23.0	72.2	72.1	74.9
Idaho	24.0	26.3	26.2	81.2	83.2	84.1
Wyo.	20.8	20.5	22.8	73.5	69.9	70.1
Colo.	20.4	20.7	21.5	74.5	74.6	75.3
Utah	23.0	25.9	25.8	80.1	80.7	79.0
Wash.	25.6	25.3	27.0	83.4	84.3	83.0
Oreg.	23.1	24.6	25.0	80.4	81.2	80.2
Calif.	24.4	25.6	29.2	80.6	80.6	81.3
West.	23.28	24.62	26.51	79.5	80.6	80.8
U. S.	20.66	22.32	23.20	76.5	78.1	78.5

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, JUNE 1, 1957,
WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State and division	June 1, av. 1946-55 Pounds	June 1, 1955 Pounds	June 1, 1956 Pounds	June 1, 1957 Pounds
Maine	5.3	5.4	6.9	6.0
New Hampshire	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5
Vermont	4.6	4.5	6.0	5.0
Massachusetts	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.0
Connecticut	5.3	5.8	6.2	5.8
New York	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.1
New Jersey	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.6
Pennsylvania	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.9
North Atlantic	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.2
Ohio	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.4
Indiana	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.9
Illinois	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.9
Michigan	4.9	5.1	5.9	6.1
Wisconsin	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.7
East North Central	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.9
Minnesota	4.0	4.1	5.5	5.9
Iowa	4.7	5.0	6.2	5.5
Missouri	3.6	4.3	5.3	4.4
North Dakota	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
South Dakota	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.2
Nebraska	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.4
Kansas	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.3
West North Central	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.1
Maryland	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.4
Virginia	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.1
West Virginia	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.6
North Carolina	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.3
South Carolina	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.6
Georgia	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.6
South Atlantic	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.0
Kentucky	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0
Tennessee	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.1
Alabama	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.4
Mississippi	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.3
Arkansas	2.4	3.4	3.6	4.5
Louisiana	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.3
Oklahoma	3.0	4.2	4.5	5.0
Texas	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.1
South Central	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.1
Montana	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.1
Idaho	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.3
Wyoming	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.0
Colorado	4.8	5.5	6.4	5.8
Utah	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
Washington	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.0
Oregon	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
California	4.5	4.0	5.0	6.5
Western	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.6
United States	4.18	4.58	5.23	5.32

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

State and division		MAY EGG PRODUCTION							
		Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
		hand during May		100 layers		During May		Jan.-May incl.	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
		Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	:	3,068	3,008	1,910	1,888	59	57	293	288
N.H.	:	2,264	2,238	1,767	1,779	40	40	203	206
Vt.	:	831	812	1,882	1,931	16	16	86	81
Mass.	:	3,436	3,171	1,866	1,981	64	63	326	325
R.I.	:	369	370	1,928	1,773	7	7	36	36
Conn.	:	2,994	3,132	1,767	1,814	53	57	289	298
N.Y.	:	9,410	8,558	1,829	1,903	172	163	860	821
N.J.	:	12,828	12,795	1,767	1,851	227	237	1,075	1,125
Pa.	:	16,578	16,126	1,854	1,903	307	307	1,559	1,578
N.Atl.	:	51,778	50,210	1,825	1,886	945	947	4,727	4,758
Ohio	:	12,102	11,298	1,860	1,913	225	216	1,107	1,082
Ind.	:	11,906	10,640	1,922	1,962	229	209	1,119	1,071
Ill.	:	14,553	15,116	1,941	1,965	282	297	1,400	1,436
Mich.	:	7,884	8,000	1,786	1,838	141	147	724	730
Wis.	:	11,087	10,843	1,888	1,919	209	208	1,065	1,059
E.N.Cent.	:	57,532	55,897	1,888	1,927	1,086	1,077	5,415	5,378
Minn.	:	18,312	19,797	1,947	1,928	357	382	1,876	1,955
Iowa	:	22,620	23,343	2,027	2,030	459	474	2,316	2,416
Mo.	:	10,546	10,706	1,928	1,968	203	211	970	972
N.Dak.	:	2,966	3,004	1,959	1,947	58	58	261	269
S.Dak.	:	6,418	6,895	1,978	2,000	127	138	623	664
Nebr.	:	8,854	9,284	2,037	2,015	180	187	863	919
Kans.	:	8,072	8,389	1,996	2,052	161	172	797	817
W.N.Cent.	:	77,788	81,418	1,986	1,992	1,545	1,622	7,706	8,012
Del.	:	694	603	1,835	1,786	13	11	63	54
Md.	:	2,314	2,048	1,841	1,869	43	38	200	192
Va.	:	4,112	4,514	1,829	1,823	75	82	373	396
W.Va.	:	2,136	2,017	1,894	1,941	40	39	187	179
N.C.	:	8,636	9,096	1,814	1,866	157	170	742	806
S.C.	:	2,836	2,990	1,779	1,779	50	53	244	255
Ga.	:	6,178	6,418	1,807	1,820	112	117	545	579
Fla.	:	2,854	2,772	1,897	1,879	54	52	262	252
S.Atl.	:	29,760	30,458	1,828	1,845	544	562	2,616	2,713
Ky.	:	5,900	6,166	1,844	1,860	109	115	506	529
Tenn.	:	5,538	5,528	1,755	1,767	97	98	464	465
Ala.	:	4,560	4,370	1,705	1,773	78	77	372	371
Miss.	:	3,796	3,800	1,690	1,655	64	63	290	302
Ark.	:	3,624	3,590	1,844	1,882	67	68	291	291
Ia.	:	2,234	2,345	1,662	1,655	37	39	176	181
Okla.	:	4,618	4,644	1,885	1,947	87	90	406	409
Texas	:	12,665	12,184	1,848	1,885	234	230	1,078	1,067
S.Cent.	:	42,935	42,627	1,800	1,830	773	780	3,583	3,615
Mont.	:	1,150	1,148	1,928	1,938	22	22	105	105
Idaho	:	1,380	1,399	1,978	2,009	27	28	134	136
Wyo.	:	330	339	1,956	1,975	6	7	32	32
Colo.	:	1,698	1,650	1,944	1,885	33	31	154	151
N.Mex.	:	572	564	1,823	1,866	10	11	48	49
Ariz.	:	430	442	1,817	1,876	8	8	40	39
Utah	:	1,730	1,760	1,906	1,891	33	33	153	154
Nev.	:	108	107	1,860	1,876	2	2	10	10
Wash.	:	3,952	4,122	1,953	1,968	77	81	399	394
Oreg.	:	2,916	2,792	1,990	1,956	58	55	279	272
Calif.	:	20,198	20,169	1,962	1,965	396	396	1,860	1,868
West.	:	34,464	34,492	1,950	1,954	672	674	3,214	3,210
U. S.	:	294,257	295,102	1,891	1,919	5,565	5,662	27,261	27,686

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